REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Ga

9,075.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay* e will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... As. 4.

Price of back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ...
Third and succeeding ... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S "AVA," 2600 Tons, 341 H.P. Commander H. T. Dickinson, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Ray, on TUESDAY, the 12th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	22	8	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	36	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. Gough, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain Green, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Purr, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
ITALIA	3,345	424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	3,050	424	 30
INDIA	2,939	500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... ,, 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, November 13, 187

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— VENETIA	2720	450	W. B. Andrews	18th Mar.
(e) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
— ZAMBESI	2651	370	A. Symons	1st April
(e) AUSTRALIA	3568	600	G. F. Oates	8th do
— SUMATRA	3138	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(e) BOKHARA	3283	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2003	520	T. C. Stead	29th do
(e) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	5th May
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(e) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	16th ,,
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

BOMBAY AND HAVRE STEAMERS.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

THE well-known Passenger Steamer GLAMORGAN, 2,411 Tons, 400 H. P., sailing for Havre direct about 5th April, has excellent accommodation for a large number of passengers.

Apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3503	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Requin	4311	250	on 15th Apr. ,,
S.S. ADRIA	G. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. ,,
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th ,, ,,

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne / First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, February 12, 1878.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.

Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA ANDPOONA.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—AND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1878.

ANOTHER NEW BILL!!!
THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE!!!
MR. FAIRCLOUGH
AS
SHYLOCK!!!

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL MAKE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA AS
SHYLOCK,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF
THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE,
IN FOUR ACTS,
CONCLUDING WITH THE GREAT TRIAL SCENE AND
DENOUNCEMENT OF SHYLOCK.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

SHYLOCK	MR. FAIRCLOUGH.
The Duke	,, A. Plumpton,
Antonio	,, Comerford.
Bassanio	,, Vernon.
Gratiano	,, Morris.
Old Gobbo	,, Comerford,
Launcelot	,, Morris.
Salarino	,, Vernon.
Salanio	,, Dillon.
Lorenzo	,, A. Plumpton.
Balthazar	,, Davos.
Tubal	,, Morris.
Nerissa	,, Mrs. Vernon.
Jessica	,,
PORTIA	,, MISS MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storey BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea, containing four Bedrooms. Rent only Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE GREAT PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

WILL BE READY in a week, a VERBATIM REPORT of the JUDGMENT in this case. Apply to the *Native Opinion* Office, near the Girgaum Police Court, Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi, and Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Meadow Street, Fort.

ICE MACHINES

Of the most approved construction,
ON SALE
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,

ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

Quarts	per doz., Cash,	Rs. 5	12
Pints	,, ,,	,, 3	12

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 18 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,, ,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fly.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

JUST LANDED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REV. J. GELSON GREGSON will (D. V.) hold EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS every Evening this week at 8 o'clock in the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, Byculla. Subject for this Evening, "True Beacons." All are invited.

BYCULLA and MAZAGON COMPANY'S VOLUNTEERS.—SPECIAL TRAMWAY CARS will leave Byculla at 5-15 on WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TO COMPOUNDERS.—B. PHILLIPS, Chemist, Civil Lines, Poona, requires a few ACTIVE and INTELLIGENT COMPOUNDERS.

WANTED, ENGLISH COWS, BULLS, and CALVES. Good price will be given. Communicate Byculla Commission Stable.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED in the FORT by a Married Couple. Terms must be moderate. Address OMEGA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOUND, a Black and TAN TOY TERRIER. Apply H. P., *Bombay Gazette* Office. 11th March 1878.

CAPRERA, MATHERAN, TO BE LET. Apply to W. B. FELLOWS, Municipal Office, Bombay.

BOARD and LODGING.—Terms as per agreement. No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s, Auctioneers.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Waverley Hotel, Bombay. Specimen Paintings at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ENGLISH POTATOES—English Potatoes JUST RECEIVED. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a light four-seated CARRIAGE in perfect order, a Black AUSTRALIAN HORSE 15 hands, and a set of Brass-Mounted HARNESS. Apply to HUDSON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

A PARK PHAETON, nearly new ; pair of well-bred DECCAN PONIES and Brass-Mounted English HARNESS. Both ponies regularly ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 950. Apply to Professor WORDSWORTH, Breach Candy.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH BISCUITS, in TINS, or otherwise, at various prices. FRASER'S Biscuit Factory, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per dos. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per dos. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,, 1 0	POTASH WATER	,, 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,, 1 0	LITHIA WATER	,, 1 3
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,, 1 0	VICHY WATER	,, 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,

24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

JUST PUBLISHED.

EARLY RECORDS OF BRITISH INDIA,

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA,

As told in the Government Records, the works of old Travellers, and other contemporary Documents, from the earliest period, down to the Rise of the British Power in India.

BY J. TALBOYS WHEELER,

Late Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, author of "A History of India from the Earliest Ages ;" "The Geography of Herodotus."

Large 8vo, 391 pp. ; cloth. TEN RUPEES. Postage 2 Annas.

The above work comprises a series of extracts from the Government Records and other contemporary Authorities, linked together by a continuous History of the English Settlements in India, during a period which has hitherto been little known to general readers.

CALCUTTA :—W. NEWMAN & Co., 3, Dalhousie Square.
BOMBAY :—S. ROSE & Co., 9 Rampart Row, Fort.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TARPAULINS.

IN addition to the new WATERPROOF MATERIAL advertised by us, we still continue to make the celebrated PATENT IMPROVED TARPAULINS, which we have manufactured so successfully for the past 18 years.

These were the only Tarpaulins specially ordered by the Government of India for the BHOOTAN, ABYSSINIAN, LUSHAIS, GARO, & PERAK EXPEDITIONS.

Sizes in general use always in stock.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

FRESH STORES

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. KASHGAR.

Prime Cumberland Hams in Canvas.
Best Streaky Breakfast Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar ,,
Gruyere ,,
Stilton ,,
Biscuits by Huntley and Palmer, 1 lb. Tins, Mixed, Ginger Nuts, Digestive, Picnic, Rich and Plain Arrowroot, Dessert Osborne, Oval Thin Captain, &c.
Swiss Milk prepared in Switzerland.
Confectionery, Chocolate Menier, &c.

ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY CASH FOR THE AMERICAN HAM, BEEF AND TONGUE

In Tins, Cooked and ready for Table use ARE NOW REGISTERED.

Early application is requested to avoid disappointment.

OYSTERS, FISH AND ICE
Supplied to Residents in the Mofussil
FOR CASH ONLY.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
W. J. ESSAI,
WINE AND PROVISION STORES,
Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, a pair of BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, over 15-2 high, aged, fast and quiet to ride and drive either single, double or Tandem. Price Rs. 600 ; or with an old STANHOPE PHAETON and a set of double and single HARNESS. Rs. 900. Apply to PALLONJEE, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realised by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members :—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE.
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW

COLOSSAL, R
ROMA

TUESDAY EVE
THE G
OF THE NINETEE
MAMMOTH
MONSTER
OF VARIED, EXCITING,
CLASSIC SPORTS EVER CONGREGATED TOGETHER.

Chariot Races, Roman Standing Races, "on bare-back Steeds," Liberty Races, Hurdle Races by Ladies, Flat Races by Ladies, Hurdle and Flat Races by English, Australian, American, Indian Jockeys, and Amateurs.

THE ENTERTAINMENT
Will conclude with the Hippodramatic spectacle of
APACHE INDIAN LIFE,
OR A
CHASE FOR A WIFE.
EVERY EVENING
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
THIS VAST ENTERTAINMENT
Will remain in Bombay but a limited season ; so embrace the opportunity of paying an early visit.

Private Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs may be secured at the Box Office from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CHEAP PRICES ! CHEAP PRICES !

JOHN WILSON & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. CORBYN, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of the Runchord Jaichund and on account and at the risk of Sha Moteechund Dewchund.

6 Shares in the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, numbered 398, 533, 599, 600, and 601.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, a large quantity of oilmanstores and provisions from Cross and Blackwell, John Moir, Barnes, and others, comprising Crosse and Blackwell's essences, jams and jellies, vegetables, soup, sausages, French plums, macaroni, tart fruits, Liebig's extractum carnis, fresh salmon, dried sprats, fresh mackarel and herrings, gruyere cheese, pickles, mushroom catsup, French truffles, salmon outlets, findon haddocks, cocoatina, &c., John Moir's honey, hog's lard, tarragon and chilli vinegar, smoked ox tongues, cooked hams, bloaters, vegetables, Oxford sausages, bath chops, streaky bacon, pate de foi gras truffled, arrowroot, dried sprats, fresh mackerel, black L. mushrooms, jams and marmalade, ground mocha coffee, tartfruits, buccal, anchovies in oil, French and Spanish olives, chocolate and milk, &c., Barnes and Co.'s greenpeas, mustard, French mushrooms, petit pois, B. L. mushrooms, asparagus, Hunch's butter, curd soap, Jordan almonds, golden syrup, Huntly

...THE

...Loss compared with ...outturn at an ex... change of 2s. the Rs.

...23 | 1,60,0[illegible],000
...'88 | 15,60,000
...'81 | 1,33,26,879

...2s.
...Rs. 1,13,75,159
... the
..... „ 1,33,26,879
...nate...Rs. 19,51,720

...F GOLD AND ...OF JAN. 1878.

	LVER.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.
	79,18,017	93,14,647
	5,42,628	7,87,728
	73,75,389	85,26,919

year's ...

The London ... Saturday were all ... arrive was quoted at Friday's prices ... however, Reuter's quotations show a decline of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, and 1s. per quarter in Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed dull with supplies freely offered, the sales only reaching 6,000 bales, and although spot prices were unchanged, we hear from private sources that arrivals were practically 1-16d. lower.

Saturday's New York telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents, but June shipment had recovered from 11¼ to 11 5-16 cents, per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,052,000	3,013,000	3,075,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 54½d. per oz., but from what we can learn the rate is quite nominal.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	5,17,257
Do. „ Branches	Dec. „	6,39,954
Other Deposits	Dec. „	1,30,299
Government Securities	Dec. „	59,112
Loans	Inc. „	2,39,580
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	5,19,348
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. „	60,956
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	2,88,577

These alterations are not large enough to have any effect on the general money market, beyond the fact that they are still favourable so far as they go.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened very quiet, and has continued so throughout the day, with only a very moderate business doing. No quotable change in rates has taken place, but the tendency, if anything, is easier. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	„
Credits, 3 „ sight	1s. 8 15-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 9d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business to-day and rates remain nominally at ¼ per cent. premium for demand and 1 to 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet but steady at unaltered rates, say—Fours, Rs. 94¾; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 95; Five-and-a half, Rs. 103 to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET has become dull again, the excitement about Land Shares having quite cooled down under the impression that any offers likely to be made by Government have already been fully discounted. Colabas have declined from Rs. 845 to Rs. 835, and Mazagons from Rs. 875 to Rs. 830, while Freres have advanced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 104. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet and have receded to Rs. 697½. National Bank are Rs. 2 per share higher. In Press Companies there has been no movement of any kind, and in Spinning and Weaving share we have only to notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Great Easterns.

COTTON to-day has been decidedly dull and prices have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Sellers have shown much more willingness to do business, but being Mail-day, and the accounts from Home adverse, buyers have not been free operators. We quote for April delivery :—

Good Ringunghaut	Rs. 201	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. Broach	„ 200	„	„
Good Comra	„ 186	„	„
F. G. F. „	„ 180	„	„
G. F. „	„ 176	„	„
Fair „	„ 168	„	„
G. F. Dholleras	„ 183	„	„
F. G. F. „	„ 188	„	„

FREIGHTS remain dull and unaltered at £1-7-6 by Steam and £1-15 by Sail for Liverpool. For Trieste and Venice some few engagements have been made at £2 2-6 per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain as stagnant as ever without quotable change.

COALS are dull with numerous sellers, but few buyers to arrive. A small sailing ship cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley is reported sold at Rs. 16½ delivered at Muscat, and 1,000 tons of Hartlepool Coal to arrive by steamer at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	605
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	8 p. c	697½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	107
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	80 p.a.		1,150
Allliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhowanipore M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,350
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	955 xd.
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.a*	945
Broach Mills	1,800	170	all	10 p.a*	180
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	735
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a	970 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	805
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,250
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,110
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	575	1,000	all	30 p.a.	885
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	915
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,170
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	815
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	625
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25 p.a*	310
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,230
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,180
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.a*	850
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.a*	330
Oriental	5,000	625	all	35 p.a*	715
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	830
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	700
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*For Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th March as compared with the statement issued on the 2nd March :—

LIABILITIES.	2nd March. 9th March. Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	128,10,613	1,33,27,870
Do. do. do. at Branches	29,40,031	23,00,077
Other Deposits	1,66,87,909	1,69,57,709
Post Bills	48,397	49,033
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,58,796	4,35,024
	4,50,46,346	4,47,69,713
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	30,26,237	29,62,825
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,62,696	18,05,392
Loans on Security of do. do.	26,04,886	27,34,466
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,635	3,318
Bills Discounted	1,43,8 ,643	1,37,90,295
Stamps	3,481	3,449
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,370		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,55,370	3,55,370
Bullion	1,85,593	1,[illegible],660
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,25,918	3,86,203
Cash and Currency Notes	2,22,98,457	2,25,87,034
	4,50,46,346	4,47,69,713

CASH BALANCES.

MONEY in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of January 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876 :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Govt. of India	Rs. 2,15,30,070	Rs. 1,17,84,430	Rs. 3,11,12,549
Bengal	1,83,04,592	1,30,06,527	1,38 49,461
Assam	34,27,139	27,70,933	27,63,460
British Burmah	27,05,071	26,42,461	23,86,703
N.-W. Provinces	2,62,83,977	2,12,88,627	1,81,81,620
Oudh	74,37,486	62,63,261	53,51,917
Punjab	1,18[illegible],207	93,08,839	1,18,32,021
Bombay	2,34,21,357	2,29,88,892	2,77,30,521
Central Provinces	48,56,707	46,46,979	40,37,048
Madras	2,19,51,525	2,15,16,541	2,04,41,559
Total	14,36,79,320	11,62,16,676	13,76,84,171

INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. NAPLES, 1,473 tons, Captain J. S. Stow, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP SULLAMUTTY, 74 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Jamnuggur, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. AUSTIN FRIAR, 838 tons, Captain J. T. Baker, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S.S. NORTH BRITON, 1,118 tons, Captain W. Evans, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE S.S. HELIOS, 1,487 tons, Captain D. M. Smith, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Calcutta, 24th Feb., brought a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and 205 deck passengers.

THE S.S. SERO, 928 tons, Captain Seaborne, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst., from London, 25th Jan., vis Port Said and Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Zynell Abedin.

THE S.S. ARAB BAY, 1,413 tons, Captain Willis, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst., from Newcastle, 2nd Dec., brought a cargo of 2,040 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. LIMEDALE, 1,136 tons, Captain W. Davis, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Cardiff, 2nd Feb., via Malta and Port Said, brought a cargo of 2,169 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE S.S. NEREUS, 1,299 tons, Captain C. Williams, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst., from Cardiff, 7th Feb., via Gibralter and Port Said, brought a cargo of 2,296 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE S.S. W. SYMINGTON, 1,326 tons, Captain G. Hallett, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst., from Cardiff, 5th Feb., via Malta and Port Said, brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain W. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 8th March, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—H. E. Sir Charles Stavely, K.C.B., Brig. Genl Brooke, Col. Hogg, Col. Justice, Major Furse, Surg. Anderson, Captain Wright, Mr. E. Fulton, and 3 clerks.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Coconada (s)	Morris	Kurrachee, Mar 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Sardinian	Charan	Madras.
	North Briton (s)	Evans	Rangoon.
	Austin Friar (s)	Baker	Calcutta.
	Sullamutty	Nacoda	Jamnuggur.
	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Southampton.
	Naples (s)	Stow	Rangoon.

The steamer Akola, Hay, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer City of Baltimore, to Liverpool, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
7	Paladin (s)	Sidey	Madras, Mar 3.
	Madura (s)	Smith	Moulmein, Feb 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 7—Steamers Reliance, Busheer, Crusader and Navarino, and ship Iceberg.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
8	Nevada	.....	Chandbally.
9	Chanda (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Baghdad (s)	.....	Calcutta.

Mar. DEPARTURES.

8 D. of Lancaster (s) ..... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s Chanda from Bombay :—From Cannanore—Rev Mr Synny. From Calicut—Mr Punnett. From Galle—One adult.

Per s.s. Baghdad, from Calcutta, :—From Copaulpore—One adult. From Bimlipatam—One adult. From Vizagapatam—Brig Gen Silver and servant, Hon G N G Rao, Mrs and Miss Rao, Mr Jurga Row, Captain and Mrs Hope and 2 servants, Mr N A Boswell and 2 servants, 17 adults and 1 child, 1 servant, Mr James Murray, 4 adults, and child. From Coconada—Mr Donald D Miller, and five adults.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Maraval—140 cases acids, Rogers and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Propontis s—6 cases cast steel, Abdoolcador Habutbhoy.
Europa s—25 boxes bar soap, H D Aba.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—50 cases candles, Escoofally Sumsoodin; 500 bundles faggot steel, Kuverjee Jewanjee Guzdar.
Nizam s—12 cases sherry, 15 cases claret, 10 cases vermouth and 22 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 100 kegs red lead, Toobeedasa Khimjee; 50 cases copper sheets, David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savarre—101 bales cotton, Ludha Veerjee; 750 cwts myrabollams, Dowjee Premjee; 36 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayal; 1 bale cotton, Munilal Vurjlal; 43 bales cotton, Lalljee Purusatum.
Agnes Campbell—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
European s—800 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 12 cases fishmaws and 21 bales hides, Allarukhia Sezun; 60 bales wool, Jaitha Purushun; 56 bales wool, Sagurmull; 63 bales cotton, Shapoorjee Burjorjee; 60 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 62 bales cotton Hunsraz Lalljee and Co; 54 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 25 bales hides and skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 325 cwts myrabollams, Soonder Damoder; 450 cwts myrabollams, Nursey Khuttow; 25 bales wool, Khunjee Nurmedass and Co; 50 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 60 bales cotton, Sabhagchund Gulabchund; 100 bales cotton, Bhaidass Nurrotumdass; 170 bales cotton, S L Macnashten; 437½ cwts myrabollams, Lalljee Narronjee; 50 bales cotton, Panachund Lukhmichund; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 61 bales cotton, Packeer Hurukhchund; 45 bales wool, Khuttow Veerjee; 51 bales cotton, Mezjee Poonjee.
Italia s—95 cwts coir rope, Hajee Tallub Arbee; 100 bales cotton, Muncokram Candass; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 28 bales cotton, W Hince and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 750 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 1 bale wool, Byramjee Cowasjee Kapadia; 111 cwts linseed, and 54 cwts mustard seed, Hurrivulbdass Nurrotumdass; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 279 bales cotton, Balli, Brothers; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—44 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 15¼ cwts E teeth, Mahamedjee Hajee Adomjee; 7¾ cwts E teeth, Purseram Khoosalji; 6 cwts E teeth, Askurn Khumgar; 13 cwts E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj; 18 cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 cwts E teeth, Jairam Damoder; 83 cwts E teeth, Nanchund Javurchund; 12½ cwts E teeth, Visram Trickmany.

FOR HAVRE.

Neuva Providencia—130 cwts B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co. Isaac Reed—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—75 bales cotton, and 900 cwts rape seed, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 575 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Forest Grove—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—125 bales cotton, G Reifferschied and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—220 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 400 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Zorbino s—200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer s—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ayrshire s—2,400 cwt linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Italia s—50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—200 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 10th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·927
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·7
Dew Point	68·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·700
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	72·0
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, ESE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	218.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

650-77—Mr Turner—Dhurmjeea Bhugwandass vs G Shri Girdhurjee—Shapurjee and T.
427-77—Tyabjee and S—Heerjee Khimjee vs Dowjee Kanjee and another—Macfarlane and G.
164-76—Hearn, C and L—William Lowdon vs Khatao Rowjee T and Sayani and Muljee and B
585-76—Rimington, H and L—Arur Kerpall vs Vulloo D unjee —Mr Turner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

701-77—Pestonjee F—Hormjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Sujoodin bin Mahomad, vs Mariambeebee and others—Jefferson and P.
In person—Gungabai vs Jehangir Kalojee.

SHORT CAUSES.

480-76—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Dadabhoy Jamasjee Doctor.
742-77—Jefferson and P—Becher Akha and others vs Ruttonjee Merwanjee and others.
23-78—Fletcher and S—Mirza Ally Bebaney vs Syed Hyder Hoosein—M H Khan.
32-78—Craigie, L and O—Thomas Learmonth vs Thacker Liladhar Kessowjee—Lynch and T.
68-78—Crawford and B—Ally Sulleman vs Hassam Bogga and others.
75-78—Hearn, C and L—Thomas Warren and another vs Lilladhur Kessowjee.
76-76—Tyabjee and S—Rustomjee Sorabjee and another vs Abdoolally Noorcodin—Janardhun and G.
89-78—Crawford and B—C Bouneviale vs William Smith.
90-78—Fletcher and S—The National Bank of India Ld vs Cursetjee Eduljee Metta.
93-78—Rimington, H and L—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee N vs Ebrahim Latiff and another.

LONG CAUSES.

800-77—In person (a pauper)—Meghjee Mooljee and another vs Raghowjee Jairaz—Balkhunker N.
1-78—Tyabjee and S—Mahadoo vs Juggonath Vittoba—In person.
2-78—Crawford and B—Tarachund Gordhan vs Cumulsey Premjee—Macfarlane and G.
5-78—Crawford and B—Foolvahoo vs Goculdass Vullubdass—Rimington, H and L.
436-77—Lynch and T—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs N M Panday, and others—Crawford and Boevey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 9.

Robert, Capt, R A, on leave, from Calcutta.
Brydon, Capt, 22nd Madras N I, from leave, from England.
Macdonald, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Mallandaine, Capt, 5th Regt, on duty, from England.
Cheanaye, Surg Major, from furlough, from England.
Young, Capt, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Doyle, Surg Major, on leave, from Cochin.
Hose, Col, 12th Bombay N I, on leave, from Dharwar.
Murray, Capt, R E, from furlough, from England.

MARCH 10.

Brooke-Hunt, Lieut, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Sialkote.
Macintyre, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dehra Dun.

MARCH 11.

Gillard, Gr Mr, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wright, Capt, 32nd Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Bell, Col, 14th Regt, on leave, from Roorkee.
Jafferay, Lieut, 32nd Regt, on duty, from Beolaibe.
Blewitt, Col, on leave, from Dinapore.
De Lantour, Capt, R E, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.

Venour, Lieut Col, 5th Bengal N I, from sick leave, to Bhajpore
Godby, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Le Breton, Capt, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Roberts, Capt, R A, on leave, to England.
Gatacre, Major, 23rd Bombay N I, on leave to England.
Fraser, Major, Staff Corps on leave to England.
DeLantour, Capt, on leave R A, to England.
Doyle, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Moffitt, Surg Major, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Conran, Sub Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, to Baroda.
Hankin, Lieut Col, 4th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
White, Major, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 9.)

Surgeon-Major J FitzGerald, of the 22nd Madras Native Infantry, with the Deputy Comptroller General, Commanding Nagpur Force, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Hoshangabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant Cockburn until further orders.

Major M P Ricketts, Captain W S Brooke and Major H I Lugard, Officiating Deputy Commissioners 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, will respectively revert to their substantive grades of Deputy Commissioners, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class, with effect from the 18th ultimo, the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel C L R Glasfurd reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner 1st Class.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 1.

LEAVE—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The following general order, by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished :—

No 175 dated 22nd February 1878—Under instructions from H M's Government the R Hon' the Govr General in Council is pleased to publish the following rates of extending advances of pay to officers under the furlough rules of 1868 and 1875 :—

Officers proceeding on furlough to Europe may, if they desire it, receive an advance equivalent to three months' furlough pay.

Officers returning from furlough will similarly be granted advances of pay at the following rates, on obtaining permission to return :—

For a Subaltern	£ 65
For a Captain	£ 100
For a Field Officer	£ 150

Recovery of the advances made in England to be effected in India by fixed equal monthly instalments at the rate of exchange fixed for the year.

General order 270 of 1877 is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

Under instructions from Government, and with reference to the orders (Mily Dept Lr No 1188, dated 4th October 1877; G O 74, 137, 209 and 307 of 1876; G O 130 of 1877; Paras 936 to 938, R A R) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs the attention of officers commanding batteries of Royal Artillery and regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry, to the necessity of preparing their annual requisitions for clothing and necessaries in proper from, and with the greatest care and accuracy, and of forwarding them punctually at the time required by regulations.

2 The requisitions for regimental clothing are to be forwarded to the Superintendent and Agent for army clothing. The requisition for necessaries are to be forwarded to the examiner of clothing accounts.

3 It is also of the greatest importance, that no disagreement should exist in the requisitions as submitted in triplicate, and His Excellency will hold commanding officers responsible for any inaccuracies that may be found in regard to them. Unless these requisitions are correct in every particular, they cannot be forwarded to England; and much delay and inconvenience is thereby caused to all concerned.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 4.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments :—

54th Regiment—Sub-Lieut Dovereux Walter Hickman to be Lieut subject to Sanction of Her Majesty, dated 11th Feb 1878.

4th Native Infantry—Major R S Robertson, Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Col W C Mitchel, who has been permitted, with the sanction of Government, to resign.

9th Native Infantry—Surgn A H Williams to the medical charge of the regiment, from date of joining.

15th Native Infantry—Lieut R C Hadow, Officiating Wing Officer 2nd Goorkhas, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut H M Bruce, resigned.

43rd Native Infantry—Lieut T Lay, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 38th N I, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Captain A I Iles, deceased.

2nd Goorkhas—Lieut G H Robinson, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Major G N Channer, v c, appointed Wing Commander 29th N I.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Engineers—Lieut H S F Haynes to be Captain from the 20th Aug 1877.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment—Lieut H Kilgour to be Captain from the 13th Feb 1878.

2nd Battalion 8th Regiment—Lieut A A Ruck to be Captain from the 7th Feb 1878.

44th Regiment—Lieut M Wynyard to be Captain from the 16th Jan 1878.

Dated the 19th Feb 1878, directing Col J A Angelo, Royal Artillery, to assume command of the station, during the absence on inspection duty, of the Lieut General commanding the division.

Dated the 21st Feb 1878, directing Col W Fane, C.B., 19th Bengal Lancers, to assume command of the station, during the absence on inspection duty, of the Lieut General commanding the division.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 1st Feb 1878, directing Col A C Cosby, Bengal Staff Corps, to assume command of the station, with effect from the 2nd idem, during the absence on inspection duty, of the Major General commanding the district.

COURT-MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Rawal Pindi on Monday, the 28th day of Jan 1878, No 387, Gunner Henry Oliver, F Battery A Bgde, late 8 Batty B Bgde, R H A, was arraigned on the charges of having, at Chuppadpore, on or about the 22nd Dec 1877, been drunk, of wilfully damaged the following property, belonging to Government, namely; one [1] hanging kerosine lamp, to the extent of five Rupees twelve annas (Rs 5-12-0), or thereabouts; one [1] table mall lamp, to the extent of one rupee fourteen annas [Rs 1 14-0], or thereabouts, and with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in the several Cantonments.

The Court found the charges proved and the Court sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five [5] years, and further to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the amount of damage done to the lamps

A C COSBY, COLONEL, 1-17th Regiment, President.

On this sentence the Commander-in-Chief remarked :—

On the charges brought against the prisoner and proved, the Court were bound to award a severe sentence; but the gravest consideration, together with a recommendation to mercy by the Court I herby commute the sentence of penal servitude for five years, to one of imprisonment with hard labour for a period of three hundred and sixty-five days, the prisoner remaining liable to the stoppages awarded.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 12th, 8h. 52·0m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mar.					
Tues. 12	.....	6 13	6 7	3 6 m 5 31 a	10 9 m 11 4 a
Wed. 13	English Mail Expected.	6 12	6 7	4 22 m 6 59 a	11 32 m .....
Th. 14	.....	6 11	6 8	6 20 m 8 22 a	0 48 m 1 9 a
Fr. 15	.....	6 10	6 8	8 11 m 9 19 a	2 32 m 2 3. a
Sat. 16	.....	6 9	6 8	10 14 m 10 0 a	3 34 a 3 34 a
Sun. 17	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 9	6 8	10 26 a 10 59 m	4 20 a 4 51 m
Mon. 18	.....	6 8	6 9	11 10 a	5 2 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE THIRD SERIES of LECTURES will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold-weather, term of 1878-79. Subject—HEBREW and the other SEMITIC LANGUAGES. The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.
Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COGHLAN—March 10th, at Matheran, the wife of William Mant Coghlan, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.
GORDON—March 11th, at Bombay, Wellington Reclamation, the wife of Mr. George C. Gordon, of a son.
REILLY—March 7th, at Poona, the wife of Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

BRITTO—CAMPOS—March 3rd, at Carazalem, Frederico H. Britto, junior son of Col. J. I. Britto, Governor of Agoada, to Sophia Campos, the only daughter of the Hon. Silva Campos, Judge, Supreme Court, Goa, Kt., N. S. da Conc., of the Council of H. M. the King of Portugal.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COWMEADOW—March 4th, the wife of J B Cowmeadow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

McFARLANE—BENNETT—February 27th, at St Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Very Rev Father E Lafont, Alexander Charles McFarlane, to Mary Helen, second daughter of the late William Bennett.

DEATHS.

DAVY—March 6th, at Mysore, Percy Frederick, the youngest child of W Vimicombe and Rosa Davy, aged 3 months and 14 days.
LAWRANCE—February 16th, at Madras, Sarah Mauley, aged 26 years, 5 months, the beloved wife of Mr G F Lawrance, and eldest daughter of the late J B Callendar, Esq, Boston, N American.
NORTH—March 4th, at Mysore, Harriett Marion Blanche, daughter of George and Agnes North, aged 5 months and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1878.

THE telegrams of to-day confirm the view we have taken as to the absolute certainty that England and Austria will declare war against Russia unless the Emperor Alexander consents to submit all the terms of his Treaty of Peace with the Sultan to the Congress. The rumour of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Turkey still further complicates matters; and, if it be true, we may expect to hear immediately that negotiations have been broken off, and that the armies of Austria and England have been set in motion. Even if the Congress be held, what chance is there of the acceptance of a European settlement of the Eastern Question by all the Powers? The European concert, thanks mainly to the crafty and unscrupulous policy of the Court of Berlin, which now as always has played into the hands of Russia, no longer exists. All the Powers distrust one another, and they go into Congress, "armed to the teeth," to discuss terms of peace as severe as Russia would have ventured to impose had she already vanquished Austria and England instead of having still to meet them in fair fight. Such a Congress will resemble the memorable meeting between King Arthur and Sir Mordred and their escorts which is described in the *Morte d'Arthur*, and which shows how the most careful precautions only further instead of thwarting the irresistible decree of Fate. The two principals distrusted one another so thoroughly, that each, fearing treachery, had given word that if a sword were drawn his troops should rush to the rescue

...D.

...S.)

...A.

...ONA, MARCH 11.

...th Regiment, was

...rueman this morning

...on 417 for giving a false

...inant, Tookaram Bhima-

...idence was taken and Hannan

...s the City Jail.

...UTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, MAR. 11.

Mr. Gladstone has announced to his constituents that he will not be a candidate for a seat in Parliament at the next general election.

NOTE BY LORD DERBY TO THE POWERS.

Lord Derby (Minister for Foreign Affairs) has sent a Note to the European Powers, proposing that Greece be admitted to the European Congress.

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

England and France have accepted a European Congress instead of a Conference, and agree that the place of meeting shall be Berlin and not Baden-Baden as was at first proposed.

AUSTRIAN INTENTIONS.

Rumours are current which state that Austria intends to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

A report is current which states that it has been discovered that a Secret Treaty exists between Russia and Turkey.

THE FEELING IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 11.

It is semi-officially stated here that war between Austria and Russia is regarded as inevitable unless Russia submits the whole of the peace conditions to the Congress.

LONDON, MARCH 9, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	5 1/16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	91
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872 ..	110½
Bar Silver.....	54½
Oriental Bank Shares	£43-10
Chartered do. do.	£23
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares..	£28-10
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	£36-10
Arrivals—Whitburn.	

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 1-16.	per Rupee.
Do. 4 months' sight...1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 " ...1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " ...1s. 9d.	"

THE Public Works Department in Madras being now in a position to commence work on the Palar Anicut Channels in North Arcot, the Local Government have issued directions for the opening of these works as soon as possible. All the small relief works, not being necessary works of irrigation, within a radius of 25 miles, will be closed, unless just on the point of completion, and the able-bodied persons and their families who are in need of relief will be employed on the Palar Channels. The works generally will be carried out by able-bodied labourers under Professional Agency Rules, and suitable sections of the work or particular branches of employment are to be reserved for their families and the weaker persons under the Civil Agency Rules, but care is to be taken that families are not separated. A hospital establishment and arrangements for medical aid are to be at once provided under the orders of the Surgeon-General after consultation with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. In some few cases where indigent weakly persons have no able-bodied relatives, and it would not be desirable to send them to the Palar Channels, suitable work is to be found in the collecting of road metal, gravel, &c., in convenient situations.

WE hear that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the Volunteers because the Governor has asked the officers to breakfast and not the men. We believe the fact is, that Sir Richard Temple would have been only too glad to entertain all the Volunteers without distinction of rank; but the military authorities, on grounds of discipline alone, objected, and so there was no help for the present arrangement. It is probable, however, that the Governor will give a special entertainment to the men at an early date.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces has written a minute on the retirement of Mr. Kempson from the Directorship of Public Instruction in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh. His Honour says that Mr. Kempson served under four Lieutenant Governors; that his merits were fully appreciated by them all; and he takes with him into his retirement the esteem and good wishes of the European and Native who takes an interest in the welfare of the people and in the welfare of the department over which he has presided so ably and so long.

WE understand that the Government of India has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces to be allowed to proceed with the construction of a light railroad on the metre gauge between Cawnpore and Furruckabad. This line is included in the scheme of light railways for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the failure of the autumn harvest makes the proposed work a very desirable one at the present moment. It is believed that a portion of the capital required will be raised locally.

WE understand that subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has sanctioned an additional extra Assistant Commissionership for the Punjab Commission for three years, on a salary of Rs. 700 a month, for the supervision of the conservancy and the other works of Municipal improvement now being carried out in Simla. The appointment has been conferred upon Mr. H. B. Goad, of the N. W. P. Police.

WE understand that there is some intention of appointing an Assistant to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces.

So far as the Government has been able to ascertain, those who perished on the night of the 31st October, 1876, by the Bengal Cyclone and storm-wave numbered 98,945 persons, of whom 2,901 belonged to the district of Chittagong, 43,544 to that of Noakholly and 52,500 to that of Backergunge. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that, the epidemic of cholera immediately following swept away 37,662 victims, but the actual mortality was probably more. The mortuary returns show at least that 150,000 persons perished, directly or indirectly, through that disastrous cyclone and storm-wave. The *Bengal Times* says that the visited districts have now fully recovered from their partial paralysis and are as prosperous as before they were ravaged so terribly.

THE marriage ceremony of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's daughter to the Maharajah of Cooch Behar was performed without idolatrous rites—a point which the Baboo's friends dwell on with emphasis. The Brahmo-Somaj young men have thrown themselves into a great frenzy over the marriage. They assert that the parties are too young, that the Maharajah being a Hindoo may take as many wives as he pleases; but it is hoped that absence of idolatrous rites at the ceremony may assuage their wrath. Some say that the Baboo has shown wisdom in not abandoning his worldly interests for the sake of abstract reformation, and that the real cause of the outcry against him is jealousy because he has been fortunate enough to catch a Maharajah for a son-in-law.

THE Government of Bombay has passed some very stringent regulations concerning Deputy Collectors in Sind. An uncovenanted civil officer must pass an examination in Sindee and in the Codes within six months after his nomination, otherwise he will lose his appointment, but if he passes he will be invested with third-class magisterial powers. Five months afterwards he will have to appear in Bombay at the first examination, and if he fails the first time he will lose 10 per cent. of his salary, and if he fails again he will lose his appointment altogether. Should he succeed, however, he will be made a second-class magistrate, and be entitled to kerselling and tentage allowances. A year afterwards he must pass the higher departmental examination, otherwise he will be again liable to be removed from his appointment.

AN imposing ceremony has been performed in Goa in connection with the inauguration of the Colvai Canal, a project which will connect the two important rivers of Chapora and Mandarim. His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa and other high authorities were present. The work was projected many years ago, and, we are informed, has been approved by the Press. Some 60,000 xerafins (Rs. 30,000) have been subscribed, and an equal amount from Government will carry the work to a successful termination. The estimated cost has been a lac and twenty thousand xerafins.

ON Friday last, at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, a Government elephant met the fate of bad soldiers. He was shot. He was in the prime of life, being only 60 years of age, but during his brief sojourn in civilised haunts he had managed to kill eleven men. His homicidal characteristics at last grew tiresome, and hence his fate. He was an elephant of monstrous size. Another elephant of bad character has been condemned to suffer the same sentence.

IN delivering the prizes, on Monday week, to the boys in the Barrackpore Government School, *Lord Lytton reminded the pupils that though* the study of Shakspeare is very useful, it has long ceased to be vernacular English, and he reminded them that what native students primarily require is a correct and pleasing pronunciation of ordinary English—which the study of Shakspeare could not give them. Shakspeare, however, might help to do so, if it were properly read to them—say, as Mr. Fairclough will read Shakspeare to the Elphinstone College students a few days hence. His Excellency afterwards announced his intention of giving a prize to the boy next year who proved himself the best athlete among his brother students; foot-racing, he thought, would be a good test for the prize.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Calcutta *Statesman*, writing from Buddon, in Rohilcund, on the 3rd March, says:—"Distress still continues, and I may safely say that multitudes are succumbing to it; in fact, they are being allowed to die off like rotten sheep. The whole of the district is literally strewn with corpses in every stage of decomposition. They lie on roadsides and in fields, in burrows and in wells, and surely it is time the Government should open its eyes, and not allow a great scandal to be created by persistently ignoring the existence of a terrible calamity—if it does not wish to term it, what it purely is, a famine in the North-West Provinces. A wilful depreciation of it is unpardonable, and cannot add lustre to our Christian rule." It is impossible to believe that Government is taking no heed of the circumstances this correspondent writes about so confidently. Surely there must be exaggeration somewhere. The number of paupers on the Agra relief works increased on Friday to 23,515, and had decreased again on Monday to 19,483. Misfortunes never come singly. A number of huts were reduced to ashes on Tuesday, while the unfortunate owners were away at the works. On the same day an embankment that had been lately "dressed," fell and buried fourteen of the pauper labourers, of whom seven were dug out dead.

A NATIVE of Burmah writes in a strain of great indignation to one of the local papers, because he hears that the Government intends to prohibit natives from getting supplies of liquor in hotels. He acknowledges frankly that he has acquired a taste for pegs, and considers it a hardship if he cannot get them when he wants them. He has a fling at Government which has a good deal of justice in it. If, he says, the Government had not given the natives the opportunity of getting pegs in the first place, "we should in all probability never have acquired the habit of pegging." Having acquired the habit, he thinks they ought to be allowed to exercise it unrestrictedly.

A NOTE by Mr. Bradford Leslie, Agent and Chief Engineer of the East India Railway, has been published on Mr. Duff Bruce's project for connecting the railway with the Port Commissioners' jetties, and for providing a central station in Calcutta. Mr. Leslie evidently does not approve of Mr. Bruce's proposal, and gives the outline of an alternative scheme.

THE Bangalore Bank case at Bangalore came to an end on Saturday morning. The cashkeeper has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and been ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 13,000.

H. E. SIR WILLIAM C. F. ROBINSON has hitherto administered the government of the Straits only as Lieutenant Governor, but his Commission of full Governor, &c., having arrived, a meeting of the Executive Council was held in Penang on Monday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of swearing him in.

BARON DE OVERBECK, representing a powerful company in London, has obtained from the Sultans of Borneo and Sooloo the cession of the whole of the Northern part of Borneo extending from Kimanis river northwards to Sibuco river on the east coast, and including the harbours of Gayu Bay and Ambong in Maludu Bay. The treaty was duly signed, without any trouble or opposition, in the presence of the Governor of Labuan and Consul General for Borneo.

RINKING has found its way to China at last. A skating rink has been opened at Shanghai, and everybody is delighted with it apparently. The telephone has found its way into Japan, one being put up in connection with the Department of Home Affairs at Yokohama and the Bureau of Police at Tokio. Another sign of progress in the far East is that a company of native merchants is being formed at Chefoo to work the district coal mines there.

THE suppression of the formidable Satsuma Rebellion in Japan is said to have cost the Japanese Government £10,000,000. The number of insurgents forming the Satsuma army, from the three provinces of Satsuma, Osumi and Hiuga, was 39,760. Of these 3,533 were killed, 4,344 wounded, and there are 3,123 whose whereabouts is unknown. In the meantime, although fighting has happily ceased, the Satsuma *samurai* neither love nor respect their conquerors, their hatred against the Government being as great as ever.

THE Chinese famine, so far as information can be obtained about it in a country which possesses about as few communications as its rulers possess humanity, is of vast dimensions. In a recent *Pekin Gazette*—published on behalf of the Chinese Government—it is recorded that the Governor of Shansi, Tsêng Kwohts'üan, and the special High Commissioner for the inspection of famine relief, Yen Kin-ming, jointly memorialize reiterating the request preferred some time since for the appropriation of 60,000 piculs of the grain tribute prospectively due from the provinces of Kiangsi and Hupeh to Pekin for the year 1878, in consideration of the urgent need prevailing in the province of Shansi. Upwards of 80 districts are actually famine-stricken, and some 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 of the population are dependent upon public assistance. The proposal submitted for the additional supply of grain referred to has been refused by the Imperial Government. The special High Commissioner after a journey of some 700 to 1,000 miles throughout various parts of the province, draws a moving picture of the signs and sounds of woe which met him at every turn, and he states that he is within the mark in adding that a thousand deaths from starvation occur each day.

THE China Mail S. N. Co's steamer Kiangchang formerly the Szechuen, was lost on the morning of the 4th inst., on the Confucius Rocks—better known as the Hen and Chickens. No lives were lost.

PROBABLY few of our readers have ever heard of the delicate compliment a Chinaman once paid to the courage of British troops. He had been accustomed to see his Chinese enemies running away, but "Englishman he come on, he come on, till quite close; we go away. *How can two man stand on one spot so ?*"

DR. FORBES WATSON, (the *Civil and Military Gazette*) the Reporter on Indian Products, does not hit it off so well with the Council of India as his friends might wish. It is no secret that for a long time, some of the officials of the India Office have been projecting an onslaught upon the Doctor and his department, on the ground that he and it cost too much for the good they do, and proposing to pension off the one and remove the other on more economical but possibly more useful lines. Dr. Forbes Watson naturally protests against being shelved, and with the help of his friends in Council has more than once defeated his opponents in pitching battles in the council room. Curious rumours are now afloat in circles interested in matters Indian, that the Reporter has not been fairly treated, and Sir Bartle Frereand Dr. Birdwood are, of course, spoken of as his special ill-wishers. Anglo Indians are the best judges as to whether Sir Bartle could do a mean thing, could pretend to be a man's friend and speak badly of him behind his back, and Dr. Birdwood is also sufficiently known for any charges bruited against him to receive fair play. But there would appear to be traitors of a very mean type indeed in the camp, for Dr. Forbes Watson, so the story goes, having announced his intention to produce certain papers disagreeable to certain persons, found on the day before the meeting of the Council that his bureau had been broken into and all his papers stolen! Whatever the truth of all this gossip, it is beyond a doubt that the cost of the present Reportership and its proceedings might be reduced with an increase of advantage to the public, and that if the Indian Museum were removed to South Kensington (as Dr. Forbes Watson's opponents wish) the change would be for the better. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and the India House is much exercised thereby.

THE mastery of the German Emperor is, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, so well known that elaborate discussion is scarcely needed to prove that it existed at the present moment as forcibly as ever, and that the Speech from the Throne was a resolute expression of his Imperial Majesty's favour and countenance of the Russian policy in the Eastern Question. There is no misapprehension more widely spread, more common, and more complete than that which exists as to the influence of Prince Bismarck in reference to many points of German statesmanship, and nothing causes greater irritation in high places than the assertion of Prince Bismarck's predominancy or dictation in matetrs in which the personal influence of the King is really absolute. It is quite true that Prince Bismarck may have had no disinclination to see Russia engaged in a war which might lead to great exhaustion, and even to temporary prostration; but it is equally true that his Imperial master is elated at the success of the arms of his nephew, and does not regard with any apprehension or alarm the aggrandisement which will, it appears, be the inevitable result of the recent triumphs of the Czar. Meantime, we are engaged in chastising Caffres and in negotiating terms with Jhowakis and Nagas, looking after the small ends of the candle whilst there is a blazing fire raging at the magazine.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The name of Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep, who died last Monday (Feb. 11) at Fresh-water, must be familiar to many of our readers. His career, indeed, was one of those which has the penalty or the privilege of comparative obscurity. The chief share of praise or blame due to the most energetic employment of high abilities in subordinate departments of the public service necessarily falls to persons in more conspicuous positions. Few Englishmen command to take much interest in our Indian Empire; and of those few only a small minority can be competent to judge of a career which began when statesmen now aged were still in their cradles. Mr. Prinsep was in the public service for a period of no less than sixty-five years, having first gone out to Bengal in the beginning of 1809. He remained in India, with occasional absences on leave, until 1843. Previously to 1834 he had filled every department in the secretariat, and in that year was called, as senior secretary, to a seat in the Council, to which he was afterwards permanently appointed. After leaving India he became a member of the Court of Directors, and finally of the India Council, from which he retired at the age of eighty-one. During this long career Mr. Prinsep took a prominent part in collecting information and in devising and carrying out many measures affecting the administration of the law, the land settlement, the regulation of the currency, and innumerable other matters of high importance to many millions of human beings, but not to be made intelligible to hasty readers within present limits. A book which he originally published in 1820, containing a history of Lord Hastings's administration, is a proof of the intelligence with which he had discharged important political functions at the period of the Nepal and Mahratta wars. He retained the keenest interest in all Indian affairs up to the end of a long life, and judged men and measures with a vigorous common sense, enlightened by an amount of experience not easily paralleled, and retained by an unusually strong memory. Mr. Prinsep was a candidate in the Conservative interest for Kilmarnock, Dartmouth, Dover, and Harwich, and sat for the last-named borough for a fortnight, being the last man unseated on the property qualification. He never sought or received any such recognition for his services as has been conceded to many men of less eminence. The force of mind and character which made Mr. Prinsep an admirable specimen of the older type of Indian official showed itself in every fibre of his life. Many of a younger generation, who knew little of his official career, will cherish the memory of the grand old man, and of that little oasis in Kensington—now alas! swept away by the advancing tide of brick and mortar—where his cordial hospitality was the central influence of many pleasant gatherings. To the last his intellect was singularly active upon many topics lying far beyond the range of official interests; his sympathy for old and young was not less admirable than the gallant cheerfulness with which he accepted the advancing infirmities of age. Perhaps the greatest charm of his character was a certain child like simplicity, specially attractive when combined with so wide an experience of mankind.

THE FORESTS BILL.

THE following is the text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech on the Forests Bill in the Legislative Council on 6th March:—His Excellency the President said: Before putting the motion which I now hold in my hand, I should like to say a few words. I desire to state, on my own behalf, that I appreciate most fully the importance attached by my Hon'ble colleagues Sir John Strachey and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot to the principle of bringing the various conservancy officers in the different localities in which they are employed, more directly under the control of the local officers. I fully share the opinion expressed by my Hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in the course of what, I must say, appeared to me his very statesmanlike remarks on this Bill, that it was not undesirable that that question should have been alluded to in the course of our discussions to-day. It appears to me, however, self-evident, that this is a question which concerns the consideration of the Executive Government rather than of this Council, whose functions are purely legislative. The further discussion of the matter in this Council can lead to no practical result; and besides it must be borne in mind that the Government, which, perhaps of all others, is most interested in the practical application of the principle referred to by my Hon'ble friend Sir John Strachey—namely the Government of the North-Western Provinces—is one of the Governments which have not only approved of this Bill, but have applied for its direct and immediate application. I think, therefore, we should not be justified in wasting the result of ten years' deliberate preparation for legislation, simply because such legislation is not unconnected with questions which demand the consideration of the Executive Government.

CLERICAL LOTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I beg of you as a special favour to give the enclosed letter a corner in your paper, so that ticket-holders in the Chandernagore lottery may know what chances they have of winning any of the prizes in that lottery.

A MUSAFIR.

March 4th.

To the Reverend Father Barthet, R. C. Chaplain, Chandernagore.

REVEREND SIR,—I learn to my utter astonishment from the 3rd para. of the resolution relative to the Chandernagore lottery, dated 1st February 1878, that it is intended to mix the unsold tickets with those purchased when the drawing takes place, and that only the first prize will not be allowed to fall to an unsold ticket.

The mixing of unsold tickets with the sold ones is—I am certain—quite contrary to lottery rules, and I am at a loss to comprehend how the committee could have consented to such an arrangement. It will occur to you, Revd. Sir, that the Church, while having in the first instance half the collected amount allotted to it for construction, &c, will—if the above arrangement be carried out—have the greatest chance of winning 52 out of the 53 prizes, by the vast number of tickets which will remain unsold, and which I presume, will be held to belong to the Church, so that only one purchased ticket-holder will have the certain chance of winning the first prize.

I trust I have explained that it will not be just to ticket-holders to mix the unsold with the sold tickets on the drawing day, and I hope you will be good enough to ask the committee to amend the ruling contained in the para quoted above.—I remain, &c.

A MUSAFIR.

March 4. A Holder of many Tickets.

CHIMNEYS AT MAHABLESHWUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask you to be good enough to impress upon the owners of houses at Mahableshwur, the necessity of having their chimneys carefully examined in order to ascertain whether there are any beams of wood in the inside of them. Last night "Stone House" here was burnt down, from the ridge pole of the roof, running right through the chimney, taking fire, which quickly set the chupper in flames, and there being a high wind at the time, there was no possibility of extinguishing it. About 18 months ago "Eagle's Nest" was burnt down from the same cause; and last year when the old roof was being removed from the Superintendent's bungalow a beam was also discovered, partly charred by fire, lying across one of the chimneys. Considering the dangerous construction of the chimneys at this station, it is a great wonder that there are not of more frequent occurrence, though, I trust, that the housekeepers will take warning from these late disasters and have their chimneys made more secure against fire without further delay.

M. M. MACKENZIE,

Mahableshwur, March 4. Superintendent.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD has obtained a summons against Bhaoo Chunder Mitter, the driver of a conveyance belonging to Baboo Doorga Churn Law, for having driven his conveyance rashly and negligently, and thereby considerably injured Lord Beresford's horse.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE FORESHORE PROPERTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you must admit that, if there has been any change of opinion, the altered position of the Port Trust affords some reason for it. It was obvious that a "chronic deficit" could not go on indefinitely without leading to a crisis of some kind or other, but if the position is so utterly changed as to turn this chronic deficit into a surplus, surely such a fact is sufficient to justify a thorough re-consideration of all views previously formed. You say that the surplus may be the result of the famine traffic and therefore only temporary, but against this there is happily the fact that the Port Trust revenues continue to show a healthy increase although famine traffic has long since ceased. There would seem from this good reason to believe that altogether independently of famine traffic the Port Trust will now be able to pay its way. This being so, I must again ask what possible object there is in making the proposed purchase, and at a large expenditure of public money, for the interest on which the Bombay trade will be held responsible. Surely, if the Bombay trade is to incur such a liability, it ought to receive some substantial advantage in return, but I cannot see how it is to do so in any way whatever.

The only answer I can get to enquiries as to the object of the purchase, is that "this ruinous competition must be put a stop to," from which I infer that the purchase is for the benefit of the private foreshore companies. These companies have tried to make out a great claim for sympathy on the ground of Government competition, but I have no hesitation in saying that their grievances have been very greatly exaggerated. In fact, the very utmost has been made of an imaginary grievance in order to drive the Government into this purchase. Let us glance over the position of the various companies. First, the Frere Land Company. It was one of the mania companies and shared the fate of most of the wild schemes of that time. Is the Government or the Bombay trade of the present day responsible for the wild fancies that visioned out a new city, the "Amsterdam of the East," with vast canals and waterways? Then comes the Mazagon Company, which was also one of the schemes of 1864. Where is the competition that ruined it? Was the ruin not simply the inevitable result of the collapse after the mania? Moreover, if I am correctly informed, the present Mazagon Company was formed out of the older ones as late as 1873, and therefore the shareholders must have been well aware of the Government occupation of the Elphinstone estate, and therefore of the competition they would have to meet.

Now, take the Colaba Company. It would be impossible to show that it had been affected by any unfair competition. Its revenue was derived from cotton storage and cotton pressing, but that was lost not because of Port Trust competition, but because of the transfer of that part of the trade to the up-country markets. The finishing blow was dealt by the managers themselves, when, in trying to grasp too much, they drove the dealers to Mazagon. Their import trade, which they never had till 1872, and therefore after the formation of the Port Trust, was taken away by the competition of the Sassoon Dock.

Now, take the Sassoon Dock Company. Everyone must admire the courage and enterprise which led to the construction of the first wet dock in India, but sentiment must yield to the public interests, and as Messrs. Sassoon entered upon the undertaking with their eyes open, they must feel that the responsibility lies with themselves. It is well known that originally they had no thought of building a dock, and no doubt merely contemplated a basin for shipment of cotton. The competition for this is actually less than they must have had in view from the fact that no fees at that time were charged on Government bunders.

I think you have forgotten this fact in saying that, had the Elphinstone Company continued to exist, a compact would have been made between all the foreshore owners to levy a tariff of landing and shipping rates sufficiently high to make the Bombay trade pay interest on their amalgamated capital. It is apparent that such a tariff must have been kept within very moderate bounds as long as the Government bunders remained free.

You express surprise at my saying that trade adjusts itself to suitable localities, with the help of competition, and you ask me if I think Mazagon available for a cotton market. But the Mazagon cotton market was more the result of combination than of competition. The Fenwick and the Colaba Company, shutting their eyes to possible competition, combined to charge excessive rates and so drove the trade away to Mazagon. But Mazagon, as a cotton market, if not suitable, cannot last; and many of us have always looked upon the movement there as merely a temporary one, and as the finishing stroke that was required to complete the transfer of the cotton business to up-country markets. Even now it is only kept up by the energy and influence of its managers, and if Government buy it up under the impression that they are securing a flourishing cotton market they will find themselves much mistaken. I think it will be admitted as a general proposition that trade if left to itself will work its way into the cheapest localities and by the cheapest channels, and that it is best for all interests connected directly or indirectly with the trade that it should be so. If a foreshore monopoly is started a check is at once put on this self-acting machinery and the best guarantee for the economical working of the trade is lost. The losers by that are not those engaged in the trade alone but the general community.

I learn to-day that offers have already been made to two of the companies, so that it is not much use writing on the subject, but I cannot but express my fear that if the purchase is completed it will be generally regretted before six months have passed.—I am, &c.

D. GRAHAM.

March 11.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the announcement in the papers to-day that H. E. the Governor intends complimenting the Volunteer officers and non-commissioned officers by inviting them to breakfast after parade on the 13th, I trust you will kindly allow me to communicate what is the opinion of a great number of the members on this matter.

Though we all, I am sure, gratefully acknowledge the interest H. E. has taken in the progress of the corps from the commencement, we cannot disguise to ourselves the invidiousness of the distinction that is about to be made on Wednesday morning.

There is at present the height of good feeling prevalent amongst us, and it will be admitted that anything which may tend to diminish that feeling should be strenuously avoided, yet is there anything so mortifying to one party as to see another reaping the honours which both are equally deserving of? And this is exactly what is to take place on the forthcoming occasion. I do not allude to the officers. Breakfast for them by all means! but why compliment the non-commissioned officers to the exclusion of their comrades in arms—the privates? Are the latter not as good men and true? Of the cost of inviting all to breakfast we are perfectly sensible, and hence do not expect anything approaching it; indeed, we would all, I am sure, be as well pleased at biscuits and coffee (so long as the compliment accompanied it) as though we were asked to sit down to the most sumptuous of breakfasts, but it is now too late to mend matters.

We are asked to be present to a man, so have now to choose between two alternatives, to be absent and by inference insult H. E. (as absence would certainly amount to under the circumstances) or attend and sacrifice our feelings. Both hard alternatives, which might have been obviated by the treatment of all alike.

MEMBER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is thine eye evil, because I am good? If not sacrilegious, is a very appropriate application to some (only a few let us trust) of that noble edition *Punch*, which need all hare of late come to look upon with so much pride (vide to-day's *Bombay Gazette*). It is well known to everyone that our Honorary Colonel, Sir Richard Temple, has been pleased to express a wish to inspect the corps at an early date, and our Commandant has fixed upon Wednesday morning next for us to muster on parade for that purpose, calling upon us to turn out in review order. And there are I am sure very few in our ranks but that agree with him, that it is a great honour conferred upon us by H. E. the Governor; and nothing save a medical certificate, should be made an excuse for non-attendance at the above-mentioned parade.

Now, it appears that some few (of the rank) are foolish enough to feel aggrieved because His Excellency has kindly invited our officers and non-commissioned officers to breakfast with him after the parade; and these *petty-minded* few are endeavouring to influence others not to turn out on that account, their argument being that many of the privates are as good, if not better than some of the officers and their "brethren of the stripes," and that therefore it is invidious for the Governor to show so marked a distinction. Granted, for argument's sake, that some of our rank and file are on a social or other equality with their commissioned or non-commissioned officers, they surely could not expect His Excellency to invite the whole corps all at once; and ought they not rather to accept the compliment he is paying in inviting those who, having been elected by ourselves from our own ranks, are only too worthy to represent the corps, not only at breakfast, but also at any other gathering?

Can such paltry jealousies exist in the breast of any true Volunteer? Better by far that we should number but 300 men who will all work hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, than have our ranks swelled by those who would join from a desire to create dissension, and who would, by sowing discord among us.

I sincerely trust that should any of our number have for one moment entertained the idea of absenting themselves from next Wednesday's parade, they may reconsider the matter in a rational light, and not only determine to appear, but resolve to do their very best, so that our Honorary Colonel may be heard to proclaim with our Commandant, that we have made him the proudest man in Bombay.

A PRIVATE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, FEB. 28.

THE Gondul State is unhappily earning a very unenviable notoriety from the unprecedented crop of criminal prosecutions in esse and posse. The fact that such an apparently organized system of deep-rooted frauds, bribery and forgery in a native State under British administration should for years remain undiscovered, is not only passing strange, but excites profound distrust. The frauds appear to have been in most instances confined to native officials of the State, whose rapid acquirement of wealth has long been the subject matter of remark. Major Scott, the popular officer in charge of the State, will, however, leave no stone unturned in unravelling the knotty frauds. The great Gondul case, in which mahalkurry Jeyshunker and three others were charged with fraud and abetment, has ended in a conviction. The case was a complicated one owing to the irregular manner in which the account books of the receivers of stolen property were "cooked." The public prosecutor, Mr. Bowanidass Nenoomull, said that the malversation of the principal in this instance was confined to one village alone, but that had the prosecution been allowed free access to the books of the other forty villages under Jeyshunker, it was probable that a series of frauds would have been discovered. The case occupied a week on hearing before the Sessions Court, and it is chiefly owing to the able and lucid way in which the evidence for the prosecution was placed before the Court, and the theory of the defence combated by the public prosecutor, that enabled the presidents and assessors to return a unanimous conviction. Jeyshunker was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4,000; Petamber Sama and Ismail to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 respectively.

The late jailor here, Purushram Ramchunder, has been suspended for receiving some money consideration from prisoners under his charge, and aiding and abetting them in their escape from legal custody.

Two more native officials, the late sheristedar and head accountant, Gondul, viz, Gunnesh Madan and Choonilal, are in trouble. They are alleged to have accepted illegal gratifications, and the case has been handed over to the Moonsiff.

A Banian, named Kussalchund, late sheristedar to the Superintendent of Police, Gondul, has been suspended for bribery. The case is said to be a very shaky one owing to the principal informer, one Kullianaig, late assistant Superintendent of Police, having been recently suspended on the ground of being incriminated with Gunnesh Madan and Choonilall.

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 1.

WE are enjoying most charming weather here just now. How long it will last is another thing. However, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." So we must be grateful for present mercies. No good ever comes of trying to pierce the veil of the future. A few days ago it was intolerably hot and close, but on Tuesday afternoon the sky clouded over and in the evening a slight shower fell. Ever since it has been delightfully cool.

Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, has been visiting the schools of Gujerat. He arrived at Surat about a fortnight ago, went through the schools there, and reached here last Sunday week, having seen the principal schools on the line. He stayed here for three or four days, inspecting all the schools in the city and inquiring into the progress of education. This is the first time that he has visited the Northern Division, but I hear that he expressed his intention of making a yearly tour through Gujerat and Kattywar, which, if carried out, will, I think, be productive of good results. It is to be regretted that, having received a telegram from Government recalling him to Bombay, he had to cut his visit short.

I think your correspondent in last Monday's issue comes down rather hard on our city survey. He evidently regards it from a purely native point of view. There are always two sides to a story, and every one here (who knows anything of the matter) is agreed on the point of Enquiry Officer is anything but a bed of roses. An officer who wishes to act fairly by Government and to guard against the encroachments on Government property, in making which the native house-owners are such adepts, must inevitably get into the black books of those personally interested. Mr. Trevor, the present Enquiry Officer is too sharp for the people here. He understands the native character too well to be easily deceived; consequently they would be only too delighted were he replaced by some green horn who, having been only a few months in the country, would be as wax in their hands. Regarding the meeting which was held here to petition the Revenue Commissioner against the increase of local taxation, I think something may be said on the side of the Municipality. A great stress has been laid on the sums of money spent by it. But let any one who has been absent from here (say, for five or six years) come back and he would hardly recognize the place. Instead of the neglected state in which were a disgrace to the capital of Gujerat, he would find all round the city well-constructed, well-watered, and well kept roads, which would compare favourably with those of any other city, not excepting Bombay itself. Even that *bête noir* of the grumblers, the Karmy Garden, is a decided advantage to the city. The place was now no stands, smilling corn on one green sea of refreshing, was formerly occupied by a dilapidated triangle which was an unsightly plot on the principal thoroughfare of the city, apparently only serving the purpose of a refuge for municipal carts, stray cattle, and pariah dogs.

By the way, I noticed a letter in the *Times of India* last week, in which the writer remarks that that paper is always laid on the first class table of our reading room, while the *Gazette* is told off to the second class room, and draws the inference that the arrangement is made in consequence of the superiority of the *Times of India*. I think a more correct view to take of the case would be that the generality of first class readers lay so much value on the *Gazette* that they get it for themselves, while they are satisfied with a mere cursory glance at the *Times* in the reading room.

As an illustration of the estimate which the natives here have formed of the prowess of the British army and the solvency of the British Empire, it is hear that during the time we were receiving such ominous war news from England, there was quite a run on the Government Savings Bank. Those who had deposits there hastened to withdraw them lest in the event of the collapse of the British Empire, the *Sircar Mabap* should be unable to meet its liabilities!

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 2.

THERE have been a good many cases of cholera both here and in Hyderabad. In the cantonments the soldiers are prohibited from visiting the bazaars, and every precaution is being taken to check the progress of this fell disease.

By the next mail Major Ashton Mayne, the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad at present away on a year's furlough, is expected to arrive, when Major Hayter, who has been acting for him, rejoins his post in the Hyderabad Contingent. Major Hayter has proved himself zealous and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and has certainly justified the choice of the Resident. As Judge of the Small Cause Court, he has been careful in his decisions, and has brought up arrears of cases, in some instances pending for upwards of two years. Shortly after he was appointed, there was an outcry against him to the effect that he was harsh in the treatment of the people, and that within a short period the fines for the breach of cantonment and municipal rules had considerably increased. What has been the effect of a little timely severity may be seen in the different appearance presented by the cantonments, and in the general improvement of the sanitary condition of Secunderabad. Major Mayne was exceedingly popular as a Magistrate, and people are looking forward to his return, but should he not rejoin his appointment, Major Hayter has undoubtedly established his claim to it. Under any circumstances it is to be hoped the Government of India will not fail to recognise the claims of an officer who if he has erred at all, it has been in excess of zeal in the discharge of his duties.

The finances of the Hyderabad State do not seem to be in a very flourishing condition, or rather the expenditure is very much in excess of the income; reductions and retrenchments seem, therefore, to be the order of the day. From all departments numbers of hands are being reduced, and in some cases dismissed. For the Public Works Department a scheme of reorganisation and reduction is before the Minister, and will soon be brought into operation. In the Judicial Department the chief Civil Court, the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut are to be abolished and amalgamated with the Appellate Court which is to be framed on the model of the British High Courts, exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. But the most notable reduction is the rumoured abolition of the Suburban Court. With Mr. Saunders, late Resident, his good nature was a weakness. He was ill-advised enough to allow Jobs to be committed to which scarcely any other person would have lent his aid; and it would perhaps astonish not a few if they knew of the numbers of appointments and pensions that were bestowed by the Nizam's Government on the protegées of the Residency officials. But the most flagrant of all jobs was the appointment of Mr. Trevor as Judge of the Suburban Court. When it was first contemplated to appoint a tutor to the young Nizam, Mr. Trevor, the brother of Captain Trevor, Second Assistant Resident, and a student at Oxford, was one of the candidates for the post. His application was very good-naturedly supported by Mr. Saunders, but the Government of India was not amiable enough to recognise the qualifications of a re undergraduate of Oxford to a post requiring so much tact and experience as good education, and the appointment was consequently given to Captain Clarke, Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Saunders' good nature would not let him rest, so he desired Sir Salar Jung in some way to provide for Mr. Trevor. It was therefore arranged that a new Court was to be constituted, especially for the benefit of this gentleman. Mr. Trevor was hurriedly despatched to "eat his dinners" at Lincoln's Inn, which difficult operation having been satisfactorily performed, the newly-fledged barrister arrived at Hyderabad, some 18

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on March 1, at lbs. per rupee :—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. per Re. p lb.	Bajri. Re. p lb.	Juwar. Re. p lb.	Rice. Re. p lb.	Ghi. Re. p lb.	Gram. Re. p lb.	Grass Re. p lb.
Rajkot	{ 12½ 17	13⅓ 17	16 12½	2	10	...	40
Nawanagar	15	15	16½	84	2	0	...
Jorya	16	16	15	10	2	0	...
Morvi	17	14	16	10	2	0	...
Wadhwan	15	15	18	{ 10 *14 }	2	15	13 †64
Dhrangadra	15	16	28	11	2	20	16 80
Limri	16⅔	17	18	13	2	15	18 160
Bhaunagar	16⅔	14	20	15	2	6	17 80
Mahuwa	22½	19	23	16	2	15	22 60
Verawal	20	19	22	14	2	0	13 62½
Porbandar	17½	14½	17	13	1	38	18 ‡13
Jun-garh	14⅔	15	16⅔	12½	1	30	11½ 25
Jetpur	14	13½	14½	10	2	10	18 ...
Gondal	16⅔	15	16⅔	10	2	0	15 40
Dhoraji	14⅔	14½	15⅔	10½	2	0	15 40

* Inferior kind. † Pulis. ‡ Pulis of Karbi.

WHAT A PARSEE PAPER THINKS OF THE GOVERNOR'S NOWSAREE ORATION.

THE Governor of Bombay is verily a man of versatile genius. Great and rapidly-increasing is the experience of such a man ; and by such experience His Excellency is the first to profit, if that line of conduct can bring in popularity. His Excellency will, no doubt, be flattered if we apply to him the remark made about a greater and a better man :—"He seemed to me to be a living illustration of what is called perpetual motion in mechanics." It is certain Sir Richard is never so happy as when he finds himself in motion ; and next to that, perhaps, when he finds a little member in his mouth in motion. *Now it is an excellent thing,* "the gift of gab." But everything mortal is imperfect, and the tongue which is supposed to be in perpetual motion at times requires rest. Sir Richard evidently does not share this opinion. He thinks he can talk, talk eternally, and at the same time, sensibly. His Excellency was ever an obliging man, at times too obliging. But he seems to have profited by a few remarks of the *Madras Mail* on the Age of Brass and Butter. This would have been a pleasant surprise to his friends but for one untoward circumstance. It is true His Excellency is tired of playing the 'Semurg' to our Rustoms and Sorabs of the day ; he is tired of canonising the memory of amiable citizens, of making philanthropists of salaried servants, and martyrs of disoppointed officials. This reform is pleasant, we repeat ; but it is over-done. Sir Richard Temple was invited the other day to be present at the Tower of Silence ceremony at Nowsari. Kind and courteous as ever, His Excellency accepted the invitation ; and a few hours' pleasant drive in the Special brought him to Nowsari. As a matter of fact His Excellency is tired of the observed of ten thousand observers. As great of the day he was called upon to assiduous and elaborate addresses by his ten thousand hosts. Sir Richard felt he should say something on the occasion. That particular member of his which is in perpetual motion wagged as usually but before Sir Richard was totally possessed by the charts, the Brass and Butter Article of the *Madras Mail* rose before his vision. Sir Richard was too clever not to profit by this warning. So His Excellency edified his audience with a long speech, the gist of which, as far as we understand it, is this :— "Gentlemen Parsis, ye are a race of liars and bankrupts." We quote a paragraph from His Excellency's speech at Nowsari :—"While following industrial pursuits they must not forget their moral training, which Zoroaster had so well enjoined. It would be remembered that the ancient Persians were famous for their habits of truth telling : in the present age the habit seems to be the very reverse." H. E. was not speaking on his own authority ; but it was remarked that the habit of untruthfulness was too prevalent, they having met with so many reverses and vicissitudes of fortune, that they were often tempted to say and to do what was wrong.

Well may Sir Richard's 'gentlemen' Parsis cry out "save us from our too clever friend."—*The Indian Spectator.*

TAXATION IN INDIA.

IT has been remarked, and is remarked almost universally in India with more or less of bitterness, that since the assumption of direct sovereignty over the country by the Crown the condition of India has changed sadly for the worse, and many are the sighs heaved when the past is conjured up and contrasted with the present. India under the Crown is a hotbed of discontent and disaffection, the seeds of treason are sown broadcast and they are germinating fast and producing rank sedition. It is not necessary to go far to seek for an explanation of the revolution that has been brought about in the popular feeling ; first and foremost the multiplicity of taxes in divers shapes and forms strikes one as being a permanent and a prolific cause of heart-burnings ; every imaginable impost the fertile ingenuity of our statesmen can create is levied on a long suffering and patient people who are made to bear burdens, the weight of which is well nigh unendurable, in fact, to many they prove loads that bow them down to the very earth. The time, we repeat, selected for the introduction of the Income Tax is a most unpropitious one, and the classes it will be found to bear upon are perhaps the least capable of any class to endure the weight of an additional tax. The masses of the people, at a loss for world to keep soul and body together are, of course, without the means to buy anything beyond the commonest necessaries of life, support from them, therefore, trade cannot reasonably expect ; trade droops in consequence, and will, we fear, be laid prostrate for some time to come ; yet, in the face of imminent trade depression for years, trade is called on to pay an additional cess, and what for,—towards recouping the expenditure entailed on Government by the recent famine, and to provide means of relief during future famines ! What a commentary on the boasted government of British India ! —*Sind Advocate.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE SPEECH OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, IN DURBAR, MARCH 4TH.

ARBABS, KHANS AND MALIKS,—I have summoned you here to-day to witness the submission of the Jawakis to the British Government.

This tribe made unreasonable demands on the authorities, and without waiting for a reply to their requests, and without considering the consequences which would inevitably result to them, robbed and murdered British subjects and plundered Government property, *and this moreover during a time of acknowledged truce.*

To punish this conduct troops have entered their country and have completely occupied it, driving out the inhabitants who have had to take refuge with neighbouring tribes.

Under this pressure the Jawakis have now submitted to the terms imposed on them by the British Government. They have expelled from their territories four of their people who were chiefly concerned in acts of plunder and bloodshed. They have surrendered the specified number of arms of European manufacture demanded by the Government, together with an equal number of their own guns. They have paid a fine of Rs. 5,000, and they have given hostages for the future good behaviour of the tribe.

Although the troops now hold the Jawaki country, which might with justice be permanently occupied and annexed to the British dominions, yet, the Government has no desire to seize the possessions of its neighbours, and is therefore willing to restore these lands to the Jawakis on their submission to the terms demanded, though these are lenient when compared with the misconduct of the tribe.

The other section of the Adam Khel tribe did not join the Jawakis. They engaged to remain neutral, to adhere to the engagements into which they entered in March 1877, and they trusted the assurance of the Government that no harm would be done to them so long as they remained aloof.

The conduct of the Hassan Khel, Ashu Khel, and Gaidai sections of the Adam Khel upon this occasion, has been good and praiseworthy. They have, as a tribe, acted up to their promise of neutrality ; they have refused to receive the Jawakis who sought shelter with them, and have assisted in causing their submission to the Government terms.

By acting thus they have done the best possible service to their brethren, whose punishment they have abridged, and have shown a wise confidence in the word of the British Government, and in the sincerity of its intentions, which I wish here publicly to acknowledge.

I would further impress upon you all that the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress has no desire to possess itself of the lands owned by the tribes who inhabit its borders. It has every wish to remain at peace with them and to allow them to share the advantages which a strong and just Government has conferred upon the people of India, by permitting them free intercourse and trade with its dominions. But it will not allow the peace which reigns within its own boundaries to be broken by turbulent neighbours. It has both the will and the power, to punish acts of violence and aggression, and while earnestly desiring to maintain peace and to respect the territory of its neighbours, the Government will not hesitate to punish promptly and severely any outrage directed against it.

Arbabs, Maliks and Khans,—There is yet a matter which immediately concerns you, to be noticed. Many of you receive *large allowances, cash grants, jagirs* and *honors*, on condition of service to the Government, and you know best how you have fulfilled the obligation.

In place of active, zealous loyalty, you do no more than abstain from opposing the action of the authorities. Your loyalty is not active, but asleep. You are devoured by jealousies and enmities. Each one of you desires the failure of his rival, and intrigues against him in order to discredit him with the Government. This is the cause of troubles within and without the border, and I tell you plainly, that I will no longer tolerate such a state of things ; but will demand from all those whom the Government has honoured and enriched—*loyal, hearty,* and *undivided* service.

I wish in darbar to acknowledge the service of Nawab Bahadar Sher Khan, who received a title of honour last year from the Imperial Government for his services. He has added to these services by assisting to bring about the submission of the Jawakis, and has thus helped to save that tribe from the utter ruin which their further opposition would have brought upon them.

Jowaki Maliks—I accept the submission which you have tendered. I restore to you your country, which is now surrounded by British troops. I exhort you to respect for the future the territory of the Government and to abstain from acts of violence and rapine therein. If you obey these injunctions, I promise you that your past offences will be forgiven and your country will remain secure from invasion.

I take this opportunity of noticing the services of the officers and men who were employed in the field against the Jawakis.

The cheerfulness and excellent bearing of the forces, while performing harassing duties under much exposure, were admirable and deserve warm acknowledgment."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A CURIOUS case was tried on the 14th February at the Queen's Bench. Mr. Hawes sued Henry de Strathoigie Neville Plantagenet Harrison, formerly a General Harrison, to recover £70, the balance due on a watch purchased by the defendant at their establishment, and towards which he had paid £5 on account.

Mr. Morgan Howard, cross-examining the witness, asked : Would it be convenient to you now to pay the debt and costs of this action ?

Defendant : Neither the one nor the other. (Laughter.)

Mr Howard : What is the coat of arms that was to have been inscribed on the watch ?

Defendant : My own arms, and they have many quarterings.

Mr Howard : You are a Plantagonet. Do you claim descent from the Royal family of England ?

Defendant : They are not Plantagenets. They claim their descent from the Lector of Germany—they are, I should say, of the Republican stock. (Laughter.)

Mr. Howard : Do you say that you are a descendant of the Plantagenets ?

Defendant : I say I am a lineal descendant of Henry VI., and that I am entitled to use his arms.

Mr. Howard : Have you any expectations of succeeding to the throne of England ?

Defendant : I would not take it if it was offered to me. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Howard : I do not think that I need ask you any more questions. Some one else may. (Renewed laughter.)

Ultimately the jury found for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

THE EFFECTS OF SHORT SERVICE UPON THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

FROM a Reuter's telegram of the 26th ultimo it appears that the long pending disputes between the India Office and the War Office are still proceeding, regarding the maintenance of an adequate supply of 'seasoned soldiers' for the British forces serving in this country. It is sincerely to be trusted that those unfortunate inter-departmental negotiations may shortly find a satisfactory solution. We need hardly remind our readers that the Army Short Enlistment Act was universally admitted—except by a few civilian military theorists—to be wholly unsuited for this country, or indeed for any foreign or colonial service. Under its existing provisions, not only are nearly all soldiers drafted from India to the Home Reserve so soon as they have completed a total of six years in the ranks, but, as no man *is ever now embarked to this country when* under *twenty, it follows in only too many instances* that his sojurn here does not exceed two or three summers before he is returned to his native clime. If, however, the expense of this costly arrangement had even partially fallen upon the British tax-payer, instead of on our exchequer, there is but *little doubt that short army* service would never have been adopted. Notwithstanding, also, that some years of protestation on the part of both our civil and military administration have elapsed since the palpable evils of the system as applied to this country were first prophesied or manifested, and further heavy charges been thrust upon our annual budgets by the early increasing number of recruits enlisted, trained, and equipped at home, to supply the heavy drain occasioned by the Reserve, it does not at all follow that the War Office or Parliament will even now willingly forego the accession to the home Reserve resulting by passing soldiers through the ranks of Anglo-Indian battalions. Indeed, it is somewhat difficult to perceive how the eventual stipulated number of some sixty or seventy thousand reserve men is ever to be attained or kept up, if the ranks of about fifty battalions of the line quartered in this country are to be exempted from the action of the short service system. Still, even this is hardly a valid or sufficient argument for depriving these same corps, and consequently reducing their fighting efficiency, of what can be best described as the veteran element. In a few years more, especially when the race of long service soldiers now serving has nearly altogether disappeared, in case no radical alteration should be made, line regiments will be composed, and kept up to their full establishment, of men with under six years in the ranks. Were, however, corps so constituted enabled to be augmented in India with reserve men in the event of active service, there would not be so much to cavil at as under the existing regulations, which make no provision for the immediate return to India of those old soldiers already trained at the expense of our finances. In fact, the Reserve man when he quits the ranks of his battalion in India, is never likely to have to rejoin it, and, practically, is only available to be drafted into some corps in Great Britain in the event of a national emergency or European war. As, therefore, the Indian Government has no military European reserve in this country to call out in the event of hostilities on a large scale, it becomes doubly imperative that the entire veteran element should not be systematically eliminated from the ranks of our British battalions.

FAMINE MORTALITY.

WHEN the instructions to the Commissioners are issued we trust prominence will be given to the many deaths in Madras and Mysore, and that an enquiry into the mortality will take place. That point is not insisted upon in the Despatch, as we submit it ought to be, and has attracted far too little attention outside the Presidency. In the *Weekly Statements* of the Famine Relief Committee have been published, from time to time, the deaths per month in each district, and we have occasionally given the results—the very startling results—to our readers. These monthly returns, however, do not contain the whole of the deaths which have taken place, or which have been recorded, as in certain Zemindari estates supplemental returns are sent in at the end of the year. The results of registration in the Madras Presidency for 1877 are 978,398 deaths above the average of the previous five years, and 116,699 fever births, showing a positive loss of more than a million of the population. Even this sad tale is said to be incomplete, for it is known that deaths were very imperfectly recorded last year, even more imperfectly than in previous years, and there are those who believe that the total loss to the Presidency during the past year was not less than one and a half millions. We are sorry to note that the excess of mortality is still going on, and is likely to continue for some months longer. The rate is not now at its highest, but it is still so high as to constitute a very serious drain upon the population. We do not think these sad facts are sufficiently apprehended in Calcutta and at the India Office. They will be eventually, we have no doubt,—we hope soon enough for enquiry regarding them, and a rigorous testing of the means by which the results were obtained being amongst the objects specified for the investigation of the Commission. We have said that the terrible death roll we have recorded is in excess of the average of the previous five years : since making the statement we have consulted the vital statistics of the Presidency, hoping they would show that the previous five years were peculiarly healthy years, and that the deathrate then was abnormally low. The contrary of all this has been forced upon us. We will take two groups of five years each, and our readers may see for themselves the real state of the case :—

	First Group.	
Year.	Total deaths.	Cholera.
1867	372,026	33,205
1868	390,959	8,036
1869	451,981	21,034
1870	451,020	55,167
1871	444,371	17,656
	Second Group.	
Year.	Total deaths.	Cholera.
1872	508,182	13,247
1873	513,232	840
1874	533,650	313
1875	655,033	94,537
1876	693,664	145,193

This is a far more serious state of things than we had dared to hope : in the past five years it is clear that the death-rate was very high—so high as 24 per thousand, while the average in previous years have been about 20, which, of course, was below the mark. A fair average of the world at large may be taken as from 20 to 25 per thousand. It will thus be seen that a long course of bad years so far as registration returns show, preceded the famine year par excellence, and yet, at the lowest estimation, one million more deaths and fewer births over that average have been recorded. Madras has suffered terribly from the visitation, and it will be a long time before the Presidency recovers. Meanwhile we hope the mortality in the famine districts will form one of the chief subjects committed before the Commission for investigation. Proportionately we believe a worse result will be recorded of Mysore than of Madras.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LORD NAPIER AT THE CONVENT, GIBRALTAR.

(The World.)

THE Governor of our great Mediterranean fortresshas two homes on the 'Rock'—the Cottage and the Convent. The first lies round Europa Point, the southernmost extremity, and is nestled closed under the crags which culminate in the peak crowned by O'Hara's Tower ; below its terrace the straight wall of rocks falls sheer into the blue waters : all aroond it are huge gray boulders of oolite, intermixed with the tall spears of the spiky aloe and garlanded with luxuriant vegetation. This is essentially a country house visited only for relaxation and pleasure. The other, his official residence, is in the heart of the town, and is guarded by redcoated sentries, surrounded by barracks, casemates, batteries of guns. Before Rooke, with his seaman and marines, captured Gibraltar by a *coup de main*, this spacious building was a convent of Franciscan nuns. Still intact is its chapel, serving now for men of the camps ; the high walls also, which once fenced off the fair *monjas* from the outer world, still girdle the magnificient garden, which successive occupants have loved to beautify and enrich. In other respects its aspects has changed entirely. It is no longer the peaceful retreat of ascetic *religieuses*, but the centre of life in a world-renowned garrison-town. Busy officialism pervades it at every hour. The very day of the fortress begins at the Convent guard, where, and not under the Governor's pillow, as is popularly supposed, are lodged the massive keys—essential emblems of possession—which are marched under strong escort to unlock the gates at sunrise, to be brought back again at sunset when everything has been made safe for the night. The main entrance to the Convent is opposite the guard, a wide portico beneath an ancient arch, through which a stream of persons passes constantly in and out : orderlies in a hurry carrying in telograms and reports from the signal-station, bringing sway missive and despatch ; now an side-de-camp or an adjutant trots rapidly up, dismounts, and disappears within, bearing some specially interesting news. Anon come other staff-officers and heads of departments—the adjutant general or military secretary with piles of papers for signature ; the attorney-general with some draft ordinance for the regulation of trade ; the police-magistrate vexed in his soul concerning the growth and conduct of the alien population : the colonial secretary bringing knotty points to be unravelled, questions of civil procedure, *guarda costas* once more meddlesome, international rights infringed. Hither, too, come foreign consuls—the black-faced representative of Morocco, German, Frenchman, Italian, or the dignified Don wearing an air of reserve, as if in mute protest against English usurpation of his nation's property and soil. Next the captain of a German ironclad or the commodore of an Italian fleet arrives to make his bow. These are perhaps followed by his eminence the Vicar-Apostolic, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, in his violet robes ; or by the senior naval officer, or the captain of the Port ; by a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, by the chairman of the Sanitary Commissioners, Gibraltar's municipal board ; or yet again by any distinguished travellers paying a flying visit to the place.

The point to which all this bustle converges is a room reached by traversing the principal hall and descending a flight of steps into a *patio* or open Moorish court, which occupies the central space—a court refreshed by plashing fountains, brightened by giant oleanders or large-leaved plantains, and decorated with frescoes, fierce battlepieces such as the storming of Badajos, the Balaclava charge, and others, executed years ago by an æsthetic subaltern, John Marshman of the 28th, under the advice and assistance of poor Henri Regnault, the young painter who met a soldier's death before Paris. Off this court are the state rooms of the aides-de-camp, to whom the visitor gives his name before he is admitted to the presence of the great man, his Excellency the Captain-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the fortress and military city of Gibraltar. But this is a mere formality. Lord Napier is always easy of access ; he keeps up no straitlaced ceremony or pompous state, and all who come may have an audience if they please. The room he habitually occupies as his own private office looks out upon the Convent garden ; it is of narrow dimensions, plainly furnished with the stereotyped official belongings, but is a bright sunny room with southern aspect, and through the open windows comes the scent of the roses even now in full bloom. Here, at a wide official desk covered with papers, the General is seated, rapidly disposing of his correspondence ; but at our entrance he rises to greet us with simple straightforward courtesy, speaking in quiet—almost confidential—tones, and with such an entire absence of stiffness or pretension that he makes us at once at home. A striking figure, rather above the middle height, erect and soldier-like, the full strong frame arrayed in uniform, his favourite dress being the blue patrol-jacket for field service, covered with broad frogs and braid, redstriped overalls, boots, and spurs. He wears uniform habitually while on the Rock and actually on duty, so to speak, within the limits of his command ; only when he rides out into Spain does he appear in mufti, and it is that of the English gentleman about to appear in Rotten Row—tall hat, black coat, everything neat and *de rigueur*. A man clearly advanced in years is Lord Napier ; a rugged face, somewhat seamed by lines of thought, and tanned by long exposure in tropical climes ; hair and moustache snow white ; his eyes, which from his constant glare and irritation of dust and sand look dull and heavy, are screwed up tightly together as if in pain, and seem scarcely calculated at first sight to threaten and command. But there is no abatement in his physical vigour. The gallant spirit which made him the *beau ideal* of a leader of light cavalry, when with unflagging untiring energy he chased for days together, at the head of a handful of horse, the rebels Tantia Topee and Feroze-shah, during the closing scenes of the great Indian mutiny is far from burnt out yet.

This office in which we see him now is his resting-place perforce ; but when business claims him not, his favourite home is the saddle still. He is always well mounted, and has an admirable seat upon a horse neat, strong, and workmanlike ; he rides boldly but carelessly, and with rather a loose rein. Now, as of old, he is on horseback continuously for hours and hours together. Gibraltar and its immediate neighbourhood is essentially a land of bridle-paths ; turnpike-roads, except upon the Rock itself, are rare, and even there he who would explore all parts must forego the use of wheels. This suits the present Governor exactly. There is no more constant attendant at the meets of the Calpe hounds, no one keener among those enthusiastic sportsmen who are a source of endless astonishment to their Spanish friends. He takes his gallops regularly—often before breakfast—on the beach of Gibraltar Bay ; he may be seen again and again riding along the Queen's or Upper roads, or threading the *intricacies of the interminable fortifications. In coping with* any prolonged mental exertion Lord Napier is perhaps not quite the man he was. He is apt to show signs of fatigue, especially after dinner. Yet a nap in the evening may be forgiven a man who has spent an arduous and eventful day ; and Lord Napier's days are unusually long, beginning early and ending late. He clings still to the habits acquired in the East, where he spent so large a portion of his life. Like a true Indian he is up with the lark ; *soon after* daybreak he issues forth from the Convent, mounted on his favourite Arab, and by breakfast-time has already accomplished a large amount of inspectorial work, closely and minutely performed. A painstaking and scrupulous attention to detail is perhaps the strongest point in his professional character. Nothing is too minute for his personal care and attention. He looks closely, for instance, into all matters concerning the personal comfort of the soldier. By reducing sentries, he has increased the number of 'nights in bed' ; and he has improved and added largely to cook-houses and canteens. *His is an organising mind ; he is gifted* with great and undoubted administrative capacity, but he is also thoroughly imbued with a progressive spirit. No one knows better than he that the safety of the stronghold he commands might easily be imperilled by any neglect of the great truth that modern science is rapidly and continually changing the conditions of warfare. Lord Napier goes with the times. While inviting readily the co-operation and advice of subordinates, of the scientific officers around him, and of his own intelligent staff, he himself originates, controls, improves. In all matters connected with armament—a constantly recurring question when, as now, guns grow daily more and more monstrous in size ; with the construction and position of batteries when, as now, increasing ranges alter relative values ; in the great question of storage and supply—Lord Napier has proved himself eminently well suited for the post he at present holds. There is a prevalent superstition upon the Rock that certain dread secrets—the existence of concealed lines of unexplored galleries, invisible batteries masked like snakes in the grass—which are lodged in the breast of the Governor alone, would add materially to the defensive strength of Gibraltar, were it ever again besieged. More valuable than such apocryphal secrets is the knowledge, patent to all, of the ability and military genius of Lord Napier himself. He is one of the best governors Gibraltar has seen for many a day. Although debarred from the widest experience as an engineer officer, having taken part in no greater siege operations than the reduction of hill forts, or as assistant engineer at the siege of Mooltan, he was the life and soul, scientifically speaking, of the defence of Lucknow, and his comprehensive views and fertility of resource were fully exhibited by his triumph over the obstacles and difficulties of that march to Magdala which won him the title he bears. These qualities would probably stand him in good stead should Gibraltar be attacked within his time.

Lord Napier shines no less in his private and social relations than in his professional capacity. He is the most kindly of men. In no respect does this show itself more strongly than in his friendly encouragement of the rising young officers of this day. He loves their society, seeks them out, brings them forward, makes them the companions of his long rides, converses freely with them, pouring forth the while the treasures of his knowledge and experience, counselling, explaining, encouraging by turns. There are many whose feet are now securely placed upon the ladder of fame who still remember the patronage and support of the distinguished veteran. To members of his own corps, to engineers especially, he has been ready always to hold out a helping hand ; he welcomes gladly the news of fame won by his brother-officers : he presents a sword as a prize for the Woolwich cadets, and takes always the liveliest interest in corps success. But he is a soldier above all, and anxious always to indoctrinate engineers with the paramount importance of the military side of their training. 'Put more soldiering into it and fewer girders,' he said to a young sapper subaltern at Chatham, who showed him with pardonable pride a piece of his work in which the civil had been exalted at the expense of the military engineer. But there is no narrowness or class bigotry about Lord Napier ; he extends the same good-natured sympathy to young officers of all arms, provided only that they are eager to improve themselves professionally. On this point, and on the necessity for educating all officers early and thoroughly well to their work, so that they may be the real instructors of the men they command, Lord Napier has very strong and decided views. The same generous spirit which has made him beloved by all the young men under his orders shows itself also in the liberal interpretation he has put upon the viceregal duties of entertainment in his present position. Although by no means rich, he is the most hospitable man in the world. Never, perhaps, have the hospitalities offered by the Convent to society generally been on a larger scale than during the present *regime*. Lord Napier is ably assisted by Lady Napier, a thoroughly sympathetic and prevevuante hostess ; and he is fortunate to number among the officers of his staff an aide-de-camp like Major Gilbard, whose name from long association has come to be considered a household word on the Rock. Under the able stewardship and supervision of the latter, his lordship keeps open house ; balls, dinners, concerts, children's theatricals, follow each other in rapid succession, all admirably done, and regardless of expense. It is on such gala-nights as these that the Convent is seen at its best. Guards of honour, martial music from regimental bands, military uniforms thronging the grand staircase, filling the long vestibules adorned with portraits of old military worthies, and scenes reproducing the great sieges and assaults ; crowding also the principal reception-rooms, and the great banqueting-hall which Hope Crealock decorated with scrolls and banners and shields belonging to the various chiefs who have governed Gibraltar, from Morikh Tarik, its first sponsor, to the generals of our own day. But although in a large garrison-town the military element must naturally predominate, Lord Napier opens his doors freely and cordially to black coats. No Governor has done more to break down the artificial barriers which have existed between the various classes of society, and his full recognition of their claims to consideration and the hearty welcome he has given them to his house have won for him the unbounded good will of the civil community. Similarly he has laboured hard to establish the *entente cordiale* with Spanish officials of the garrisons near, and has invariably included them in his invitations, and exhibited always a profound tenderness for their punctilio and *gravidonor*.

Whether, in the event of our taking part in any great European struggle, Lord Napier would be left in the place he fills so well, or be translated to higher functions, it is difficult just now to decide. Two years ago a general consensus of opinion pointed to him as unquestionably the man who would be selected in any great emergency. The Duke of Cambridge openly declared at a certain great banquet, given just then in Lord Napier's honour, that such would undoubtedly be the case ; and the statement, when it went fourth into the world, was very warmly indorsed and approved. With characteristic modesty Lord Napier is said to have deprecated the notion himself, feeling that he had had his opportunities and had done his best with them ; it was better now to let others have their chance. This idea is perhaps gaining ground as time slips by : and yet, with one or two notable exceptions, it is not easy to name a general who more inspires greater confidence or who has greater claims than Lord Napier, so long as his energies continue unimpaired. He had not had, it is true, much practical experience of strategical movements on a very extended scale. What English general has ? But he has been a steady and persistent student of the theory of war ; he has seen much hard fighting ; he has many of the most essential executive views and faculties ; and he seemed that if intrusted with the supreme command he would increase, not tarnish, the lustre of the national arms.

SOLIDS.—Young Lady Assistant (at the close of the "School Treat.") "Shall I give you some more Tea, my dear, before you go ? Or what would you like to have now ?"—Sturdy Infant. "Vittles !"—*Punch.*

NOT QUITE THE SAME THING.—Small Child (whose favourite Aunt is "engaged"). "Grandma, where is Auntie May ?" Grandmamma. "She is sitting in the Library with Captain Herbert, my dear." Small child (after a moment's thought). "Grandma, couldn't you go and sit in the Library with Captain Herbert, and Auntie May come and Play with me ?"—*Punch.*

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